

Usability Engineering: A Critical Process in HSI[®]

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Overview

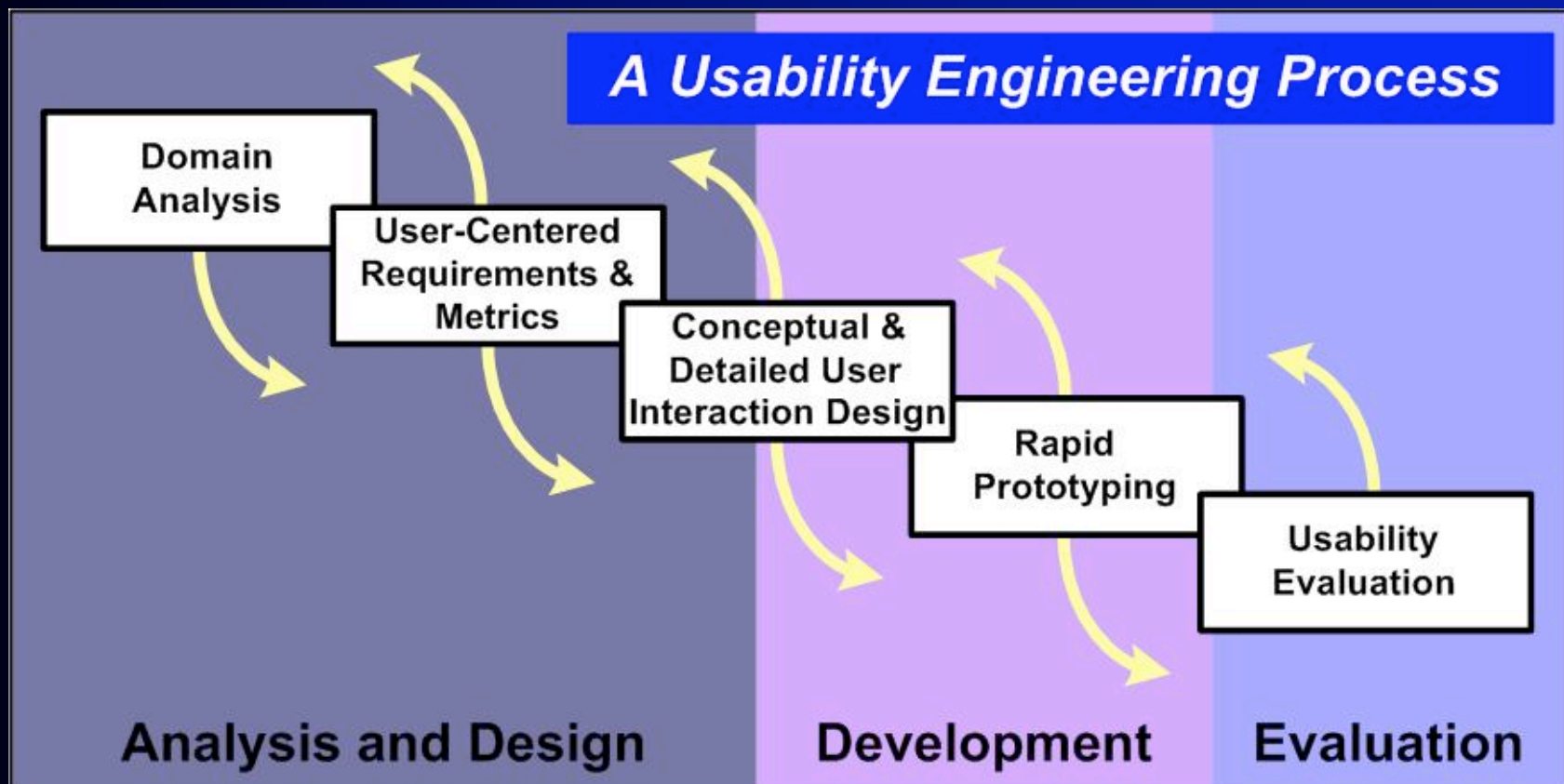
- **What is Usability / Usability Engineering?**
- **Usability Engineering Activities (with exemplar projects)**
- **Cost Justifying Usability Engineering and Criticality of Usability Engineering in HSI**

What is Usability?

- A characteristic of an interactive system that indicates
 - How easy to use and
 - How useful that system is
- Usability is related to measurable factors, such as
 - User task time
 - User errors
 - User satisfaction
- Note that these factors are *quantifiable*!

What is Usability Engineering?

- A successful, iterative, cost-effective, user-centered development process that **ensures** a high level of **effectiveness, efficiency, and safety** in a complex interactive system



What is Usability Engineering?

The logo for BASF Corporation, featuring the word "BASF" in a bold, sans-serif font above the word "Corporation" in a smaller, sans-serif font. The text is white with a slight shadow effect, set against a dark blue background.

BASF
Corporation

"We don't make a lot of the products you buy. We make a lot of the products you buy better.®"

What is Usability Engineering?



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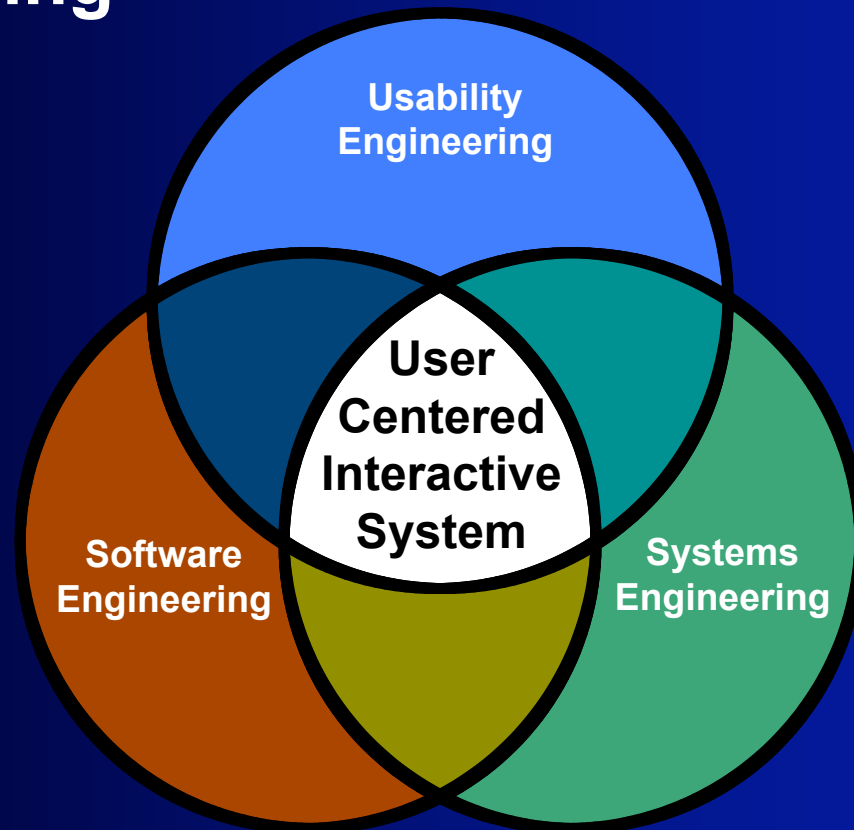
"We don't make a lot of the products you buy. We make a lot of the products you buy better.®"



**"We don't make the products.
We make the products
better."**

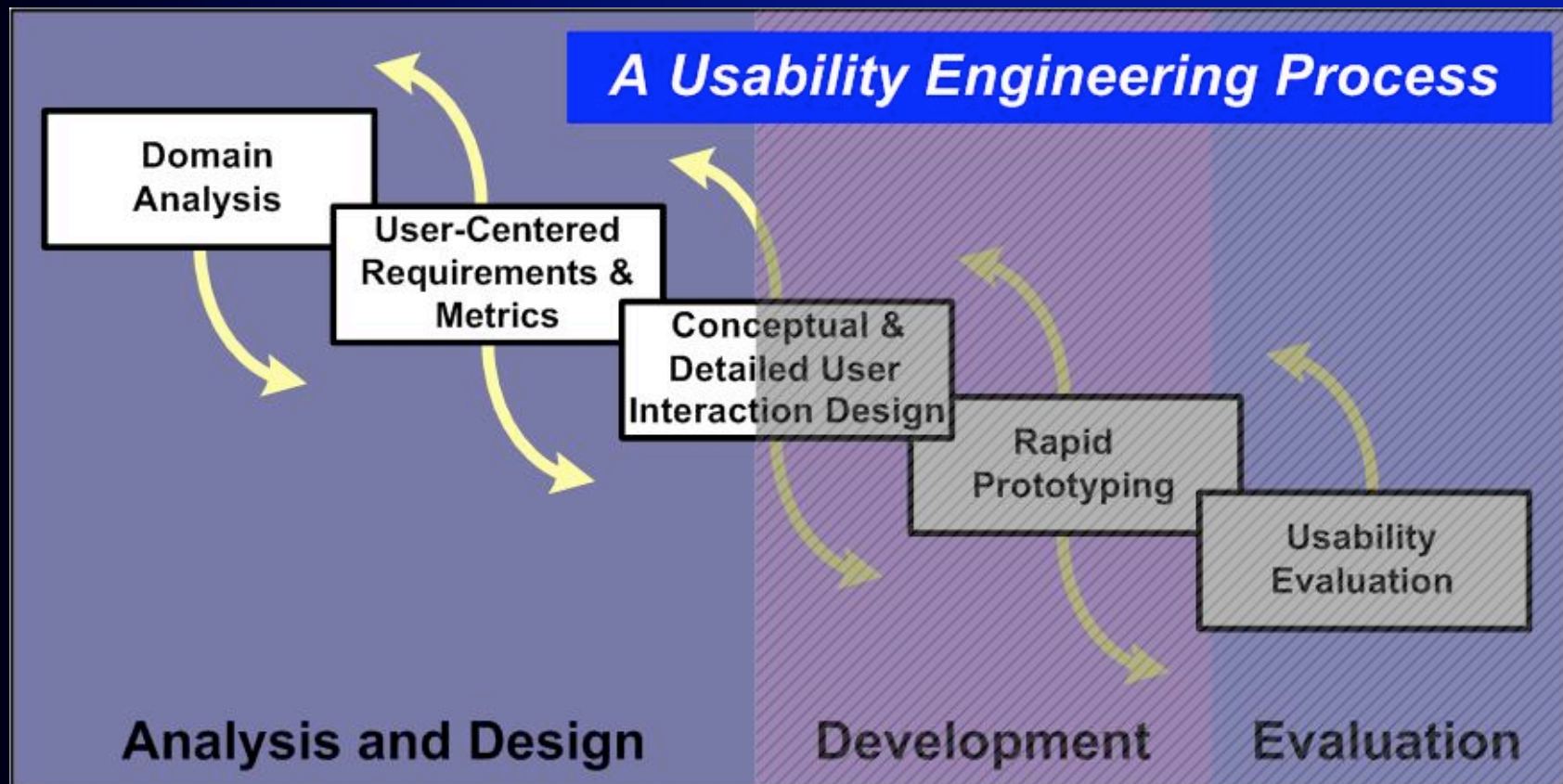
Usability Engineering

- **HSI:** Creating a complex interactive system requires more than systems and software engineering



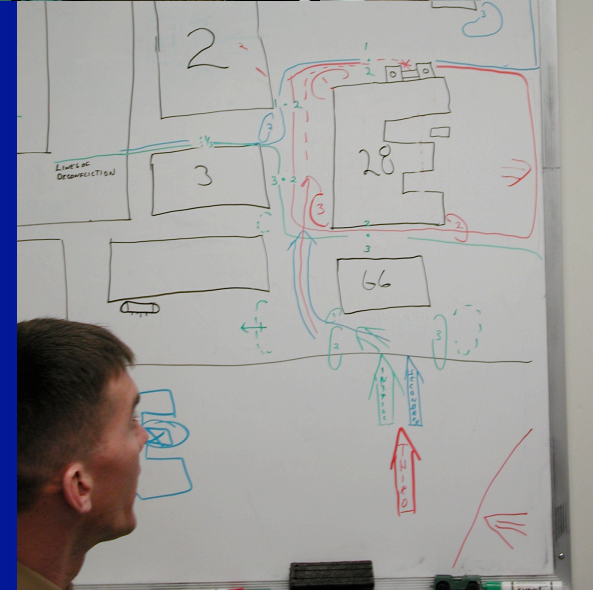
Analysis and Design

- Usage domain / context, user classes, user tasks
- Usability metrics



Domain Analysis

- Working with subject matter experts, define **usage context, user classes, user tasks**
- Provides a strong **basis for subsequent usability metrics and evaluation**



Example of Domain Analysis: Battlefield Augmented Reality System (BARS)

- BARS domain analysis produced:
 - User classes for mobile warfare in urban terrain
 - Urban task scenarios supporting two BARS user classes

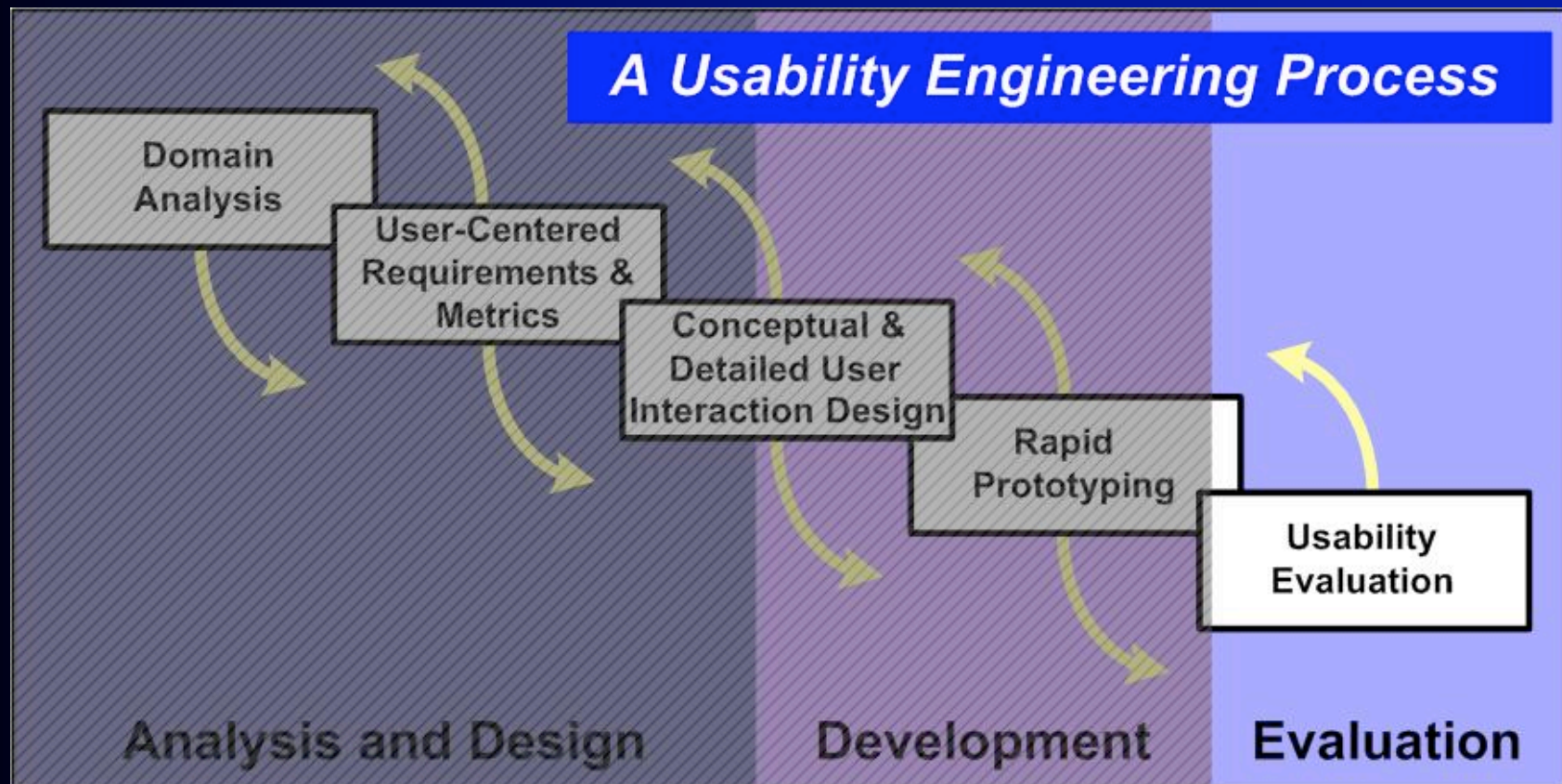


User-Centered Metrics

- Critical for establishing **quantifiable goals and benchmarks / baselines** for user task performance during usability evaluation
- Most common: user **task times** and user **errors**
- Simple **exemplar user performance metrics**:
 - 90% of users will be able to perform task X in 2 minutes or less with no training
 - 95% of users will be able to perform task Y with no more than 1 error after 10 minutes of usage
 - Currently 5 minutes to perform task Z the first time; reduce to 4 minutes

Usability Engineering Activities

- **Usability evaluation** to determine usability problems and user performance difficulties

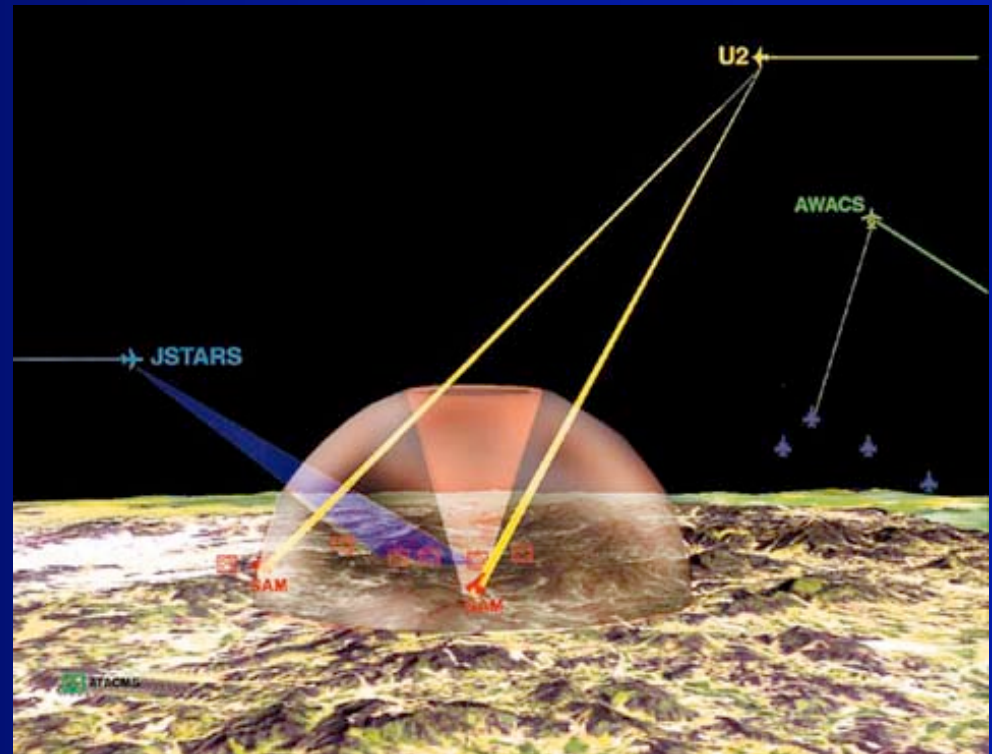


Expert Usability Evaluation

- Assessment by **user interaction design experts**, very early during development
- Goal is **to improve the usability of an evolving interaction design**
- One or more experts critique evolving design
 - Look for design guideline violations
 - Give suggestions for redesign
- **(Arguably) the most cost-effective usability evaluation method**

Example of Expert Usability Evaluation: C² System for Joint Forces Watch Officer

- Novel user interaction devices and visualizations
- Application **successfully** integrated into several FBEs



Formative Usability Evaluation

- Assessment with **carefully chosen representative users**
- Goal is **to iteratively measure and improve usability**
- Users perform task scenarios in usability lab and / or realistic setting
 - Evaluators collect both *quantitative* and *qualitative* data
 - Evaluators produce redesign suggestions

Example of Formative Usability Evaluation: BARS

- Users performed approximately 85% of tasks correctly and efficiently with less than 10 minutes of training using BARS



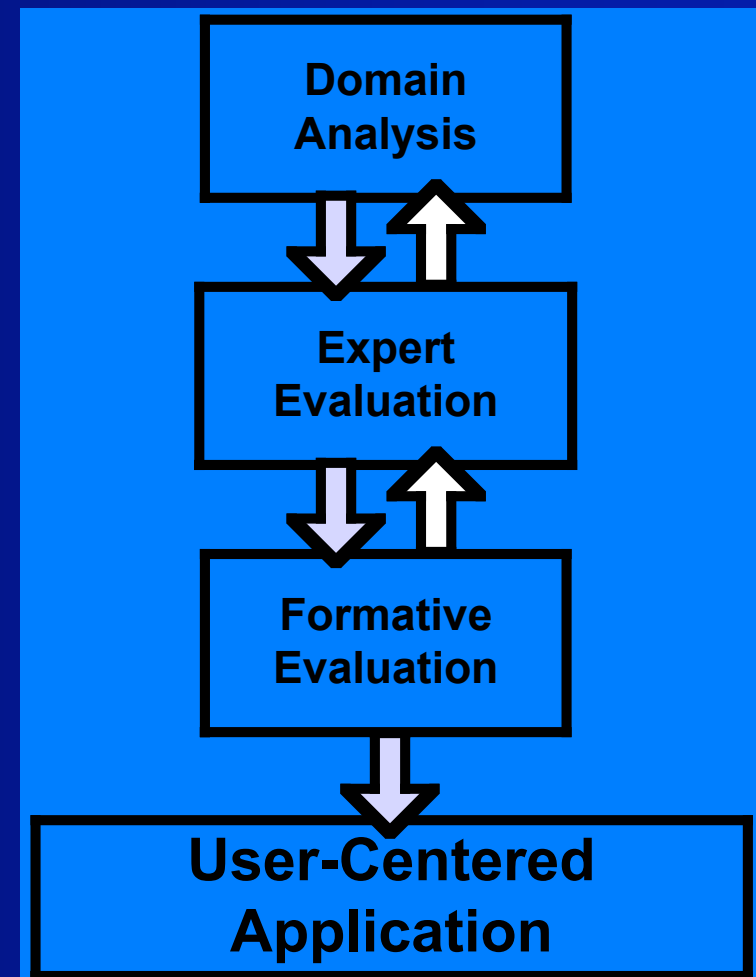
Another Formative Usability Evaluation Example: **NomadTM**

- Augmented reality display hardware targeted for transition to hostile threat detection system **currently fielded in Afghanistan**



Sequential Usability Evaluation

- **Cost-effective** approach
 - Postpones expensive types of evaluations
 - Improves user interaction design along the way
- **Adaptable** approach
 - Allows individualizing of evaluation methods for specific project / product



Cost Justification of Usability Engineering

- *Resources needed for usability engineering:
Minimum of 15% of total development effort*
- **Q: Can we afford to include usability engineering in HSI processes?**
- **A: Usability engineering does not add overall costs**
 - Usability saves on many other costs over total life cycle:
 - Costs of hardware and software vs. costs of “personware”
 - Costs of development vs. costs of operation

Cost Justification of Usability Engineering

- **Usage savings can include costs of:**
 - User training
 - Operational productivity (reduced manning)
 - User errors (increased safety)
 - Documentation / On-line help
 - Database corruption
 - Help desk and user support operations
 - Employee dissatisfaction
- **Point: *Not more resources* to ensure usability, but *different resources* with different distribution during product's total life cycle**

Cost Justification: A Simple Example

- Large distributed system for government agency
- **From usability engineering, saved per year**
$$= 75,000 \text{ users} * 20 \text{ transactions/user-day} * .5 \text{ min/trans} * 230 \text{ days/yr} * \$25/\text{hr} * 1\text{hr}/60\text{min}$$

$$= \$71,875,000.00$$
- Other measurable savings: user training, help desk. documentation
- Other less tangible savings: user errors, user satisfaction
- **Regardless of what usability engineering costs were for this product, payback is enormous**

Why Usability Engineering / HSI is Critical to Transition of Complex Systems

- **Complex interactive systems transition all the time**
- **Usability engineering**
 - ensures that end-users' goals and needs are supported
 - can save development and operational costs
 - can improve user effectiveness, efficiency, and safety
 - can lead to reduced manning, reduced training, reduced human error, and increased productivity

Usability engineering as critical process in HSI ensures transition of *usable* Naval systems

"We don't make the (Navy) products.



We make the (Navy) products better."